

Renewable Energy Certificates and Emissions Trading: Is There Light at the End of the Tunnel?

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Overview

- Background
- A minute on the air regulator's perspective
- Renewable energy and environmental regulations
- RECs and emissions markets: paths forward



Renewable Energy Credits: An Exciting Concept

- Consumer's "right to know"
- Consistent with competitive electricity markets
- Potential driver for investment in renewables
- Public education tool:
 - draw attention to electricity's environmental impacts
 - certificate represents value of clean power
 - provide customer choice

If we can trade emissions, why not "green" stuff, too?





RECs and Emission Markets

What do you want from air regulators?

- Money!
- An endorsement from environmental regulators that renewable energy = quantifiable environmental benefits
- Fairness: renewables deserve equal treatment with other fuel sources

What are the barriers to getting what you want?

- Meeting air regulators' requirements
- No common method for calculating env benefits
- Coordination with RPS, other policies



Get Inside the Head of an Air Regulator

• What do I care about? Emissions reductions that are:

- Quantifiable
- Surplus
- Enforceable
- Permanent
- Geographically relevant
- (P.S. I don't really care about CO2 reductions!)

Where am I heading?

- Away from permit-based command & control systems
- Towards market-based cap & trade systems
- Towards voluntary efforts for CO2:
 - EPA's Green Power Partnership
 - State renewable energy procurement
 - City/country procurement



Renewables & Air Regulations

Credits for renewables are rare

Traditional air regulation

- state implementation plans (SIPs): must impact the airshed
- emission rate standards (lb/mmBtu): don't recognize zero- or lowemission technologies

Cap & trade programs

- firm emissions cap (tons)
- once cap is set, regulators don't care which fuels/controls are used
- allocation by fossil heat input, fuel type
- Offsets, opt-ins & set-asides:
 - isolated/small size of total cap
 - high transaction costs may limit benefit



Innovative Regulatory Approaches

- Begin with cap & trade model
- Set output-based standard (lb/MWh)
 - fuel-neutral
 - rewards generation efficiency
- Do a broad allocation
 - include renewable output
 - automatic credit; no application needed
- If allocation doesn't work, think about set-asides
- Example: Western Region Air Partnership (WRAP) to combat regional haze
 - set-aside gives allowances to renewables



RECs and Emissions Credits: Other Issues

Coordination with state RPS

- common data systems
- insure incremental to RPS
- apply to every unit sold

Coordination with state disclosure rules

- mandatory disclosure, including emissions ("brown" tags too!)
- coordination between states

Credibility with consumers

- public acceptance of concept
- ensure clear ownership to avoid double-counting
- don't separate attributes



Paths Forward: EPA's Role

EPA data systems will support RECs:

- E-GRID database
 - emissions & resource mix for entire power sector, power flows between regions
 - supports state policies (disclosure, RPS)
- Allowance Tracking System records allowance transfers for SO₂, NO_X

Analytical tools (forthcoming)

document pollution prevention thru emissions profile tool

Outreach & education

- Clean energy website
- Green Power Partnership list of REC providers

Rulemakings & policy guidance

- SIP credit for renewables
- Cap & trade options
- Support common REC tracking system





Paths Forward Cont'd.

International efforts

- World Resources Institute Project GHG Accounting Protocols
- Canada/US efforts to harmonize REC markets
- Emerging international market for RECs
- Emerging market for GHG reductions associated with RECs



For More Information

Green Power Partnership Website: www.epa.gov/greenpower



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